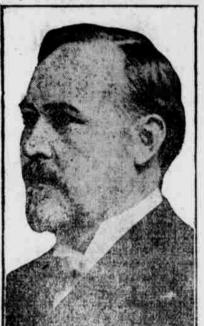
# Saving The Little Ones.

The Michigan System of Child-Saving Explained. Good Homes Found For Hundreds of Waifs.

By J. B. Montgomery, Superintendent. HE Michigan system of child saving has for its central idea the State Public school, an institution both educational and merci-Educational, because it provides a temporary educational home for the children of the poor to whom poverty alone grants admission. It is a part of the educational system of the state, under state supervision and support, It is neither penal nor reformatory and has never hampered individual progress; but instead has been the providential means of leading many a boy and many a girl to manhood or womanhood, honored and loved by his fellowman.

Merciful.

It is a merciful agency because it receives with kindly welcome the poorest child committed to its care and as far as possible provides him with the comforts and blessings of a natural home until such time as a suitable family home has been found in which to place him. His duration at the



Hon. J. B. Montgomery.

school depends almost entirely upon his physical or mental condition. If he is sound in mind and body, as provided in the statute, his retention in only a matter of days; if he is a physical wreck from starvation and abuse he will be held until these conditions Central Institution Puts Them In Good Health. System Means Great Money Saving to State.

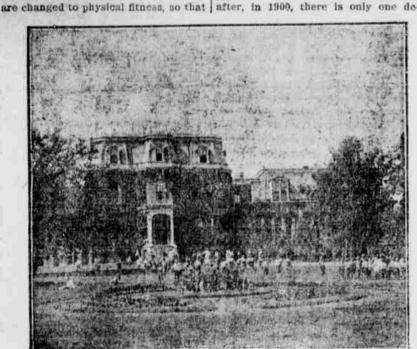
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not a matter of conjecture, as the following brief statement will show:

There were in the State Public school, June 1, 1909, 181 children; July 1, 1909, 185; received during the month, 31; placed in family homes, 27; under state supervision, 1,518; total cost of the school to the state for June, \$3,728.31; per capita cost to the state for June, \$2.45. These are indisputable facts and, I believe, will compare favorably with any other system covering the same length of time and caring for the same number of

But the question of expense may be considered a sordid one. The salva-tion of the child and the timate de-crease of child dependence are the main issue. In this connection I will quote from a paper written by the late Honorable C. D. Randall on "The Decrease of Child Dependence in Michigan," which may be found in the report made to the Paris exposition of

"The State Public school has caused very remarkable decrease of child dependence in Michigan. When the school opened in 1874, the population of the state was 1,334,031. From official reports there were then in the county poor houses supported by the counties 600 children under sixteen years of age. The per capita expense was \$75 to \$100. The last census, that of 1894, showed a population of 2,241,-641. If the increase since then has been as in the twenty years named, the population now is some over 2,500,000. The number of children now in the school average about 160 and has been about that for some years, and for a long time under 200. There may be a few admissable children in the county poor houses, but, as the law prohibits the retention of admissable children there, there may be none unless under six months old, they not being admitted. The children on indenture are wards of the school until they are twenty-one years of age, and yet the number occasionally returned to the schoo! does not increase the average attendance. If it is assumed there may be forty dependent admissable children in the counties, there would then be only 200 dependent children of sound mind and body supported by the public. The above figures show that in 1874 there was in this state one dependent child to each 2.224 of the population, and that twenty-six years



Main Building and Children at Play,

made under normal conditions.

The majority of the children committed to the State Public school have some physical defect-cross eyes, stigmatism, decayed teeth, or some weakness of mind or body that needs skillful and prompt attention. The first duty of the school is to build up the child's general health; the second to locate him in a suitable family home; but the first duty should be properly attended to before the second is undertaken, and an institution where the individual needs of a child are looked after by experts at a state's expense is, in my judgment, far superior to any method that depends wholly upon private charity. Every person who has had experience in child-placing to any extent knows that a defective child seldom gives satisfaction; in fact, many people into whose home such a child might be placed would regard the act as an insult added to injustice. The result in all such cases is transfer after transfer until the child is removed from family homes entirely and his replacement in the school becomes a matter of necessity, and it not infrequently happens that a child thus knocked about from pillar to post is forever unfitted to remain in a family home, but instead drifts slowly but surely into the ranks of the incorrigible, sooner or later to be placed in a reformatory. Therefore, 1 repeat, that great care should be taken to place only normal children in free family homes. Let a defective calle be placed as such and let his care and expense be borne by the state or the

agency placing him. The Michigan system is not only ed-

ms advent into a family home will be | pendent child to 12,500 of the population. In this twenty-six years the population of the state has increased 87 per cent, while child dependence has decreased in ratio to the population 400 per cent. In 1874 the 600 de pendent children cost the counties \$100 each, the total was about \$60,000



Boys at the School.

Had the ratio to the population then continued to this time we would now have 1.124 to support at an annual cost of \$112,400, showing the State Public school saves the state annually \$52,400.

"The Michigan system may be adapted to states of larger population, and | inated lieutenant governor under the any state adopting it will do well to direct voting system and was elected establish a small central institution | In November of the same year. In estional and merciful, it is also and do most of the work outside by 1908 he was re-nominated and elected.

local and state agencies. This would prove less expensive and better for the dependent children. The tendencies of all institutions is to keep the buildings full, and too long life in institutions will surely pauperize the

Mr. Randall has stated in as few word as he could consistently the results of the Michigan system covering a period of twenty-six years and in his closing sentences sounds the keynote to its success, viz., placing children in family homes. Since he wrote the above, etc., the State Public school law has been amended, providing for the admission of any dependent child of sound mind and body under fourteen years of age.

Home Finding.

The Michigan system of home finding does not differ materially from the plans in operation in other states; but her system is now more than thirtyfive years of age, and her people have become very familiar with the operation. If any person desires to take s state ward into his home he known just where to apply. The result is that we have on file in the institution's office between three and four hundred applications for children waiting investigation. The time is past when the solicitation of free family homes is necessary.

Investigations.

Our plan of investigation consists first in correspondence with persons acquainted with the applicant and, second, in a personal visit of the county agent or one of our state agents to the home of the applicant. This agent inquires into the fitness of the proposed home, and, if he approves the same, he will make a favorable report

to the superintendent of the school, When the agent's favorable report is filed at the school the applicant is so informed and is invited to call at the school and assist in the selection of a child for his home, or, if he prefers, the child will be sent to him in care of the attendant as soon as arrange ments can be made.

After the child has been placed in : family home he or she is visited once each six months by a county or state agent, oftener, if necessary, and a written report of their condition and progress made to the superintendent

of the State Public school. The results of the Michigan system in the saving of dollars and cents to the state through the prevention of crime and criminal support can be approximately estimated, but the results of the Michigan system in the saving of souls and the making of loyal citizens of the commonwealth cannot be measured.

We recommend our system to the pub. lic's favorable consideration. It has, for more than thirty-five years, been weighed in the balance and has not been found wanting

#### KELLEY IN LINE.

Aspires to Be Governor of State of Michigan,

Since the announcement from time time to time of desirable material for the office of governor at the next election probably no name has attracted more attention than that of Patrick Henry Kelley, present lieutenant governor. Mr. Kelley has been an avowed andidata for the honors for some time, perhaps preceding all others in this respect.

Mr. K-lley's experience as an educator and lawyer leads his friends to believe he is well equipped to fill the office of governor. Cass county is the place of his nativity, where he was



Patrick Henry Kelley.

born in 1867. At the age of eight years, Watervliet, Berrien county, became his home, and there he obtained his education in the district and public schools, supplemented by a course in the Valparaiso (Ind.) Normal school, graduating therefrom in 1887. Subsequently he went to the Michigan State Normal, at Ypsilanti, and was granted a life certificate for teaching by the state board of education.

In his career as teacher Mr. Kelley held the positions of principal of Galien and Hartford schools, and he also served five years as superintendent of the Mt. Pleasant schools. At this period in his life he decided to become a lawyer and at once began the course at the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1900. Since that year he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession at Detroit

and Lansing. In 1901 Mr. Kelley was appointed a member of the state board of education to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. Finlay Johnson. In June, 1904, voters decided on him as choice for superintendent of publie instruction. In 1906 he was nomGrecian Food For Dreamers.

Hasheesh, the strange drug which has given our language its word "assassin"-a man so frenzied by the drug that he accomplishes murder-is used by the Persians, Turks and Egyptians in a manner akin to the use of opium by the Chinese. It is the product of a plant grown in large quantities in the Peloponnesus (southern Greece), in the district about Tripolitza. The plant grows to a height of about four feet, and its branches are thickly covered with small leaves and studded with tiny seeds. The entire plant, stalk and branches, is cut within a few inches of the root and laid out in the sun to dry. The branches are then rubbed to separate the seeds, and these in turn are ground into a fine powder, which constitutes the drug. The drug has the power of inducing sleep and producing leasant and fantastic dreams. Continued use of basheesh renders its devotees reckless and results in a wreck of their mental and physical constitution.-Montreal Standard.

Immune From Arrest.

In Washington, in the capital of the nation, there reside 200 men who, with their households, have absolute immunity from the laws of the land, even though they commit crimes of the first degree. They may shoot down the man who injures them; they may, if they see fit, paint the equestrian statue of General Phil Sheridan a vivid pea green, yet the hands of Uncle Sam must be kept from their shoulders, and woe unto the unterrified policeman or other servant of the law who under takes to bring them to justice once they have declared their official connections. These men who are so clothed in immunity are the members of the diplomatic corps, and their shield is international law. It is provided in the laws of nations that they must answer before the tribunals of their own countries for the offenses they commit here in Washington, but that they shall not be tried by any court of the United States.-Washington Star.

#### A Realistic Actor.

Malcolm was three years old. He stood stock still in the middle of the floor, one arm extended horizontally His mother, looking up from her sew ing, saw the door open.

"Shut the door, Malcolm, please," she said. No response. She repeated her re-

quest. Still no response. "Malcolm," she said more sternly, "I

asked you to shut the door." Still Malcolm stood in the middle of

the floor with his arm outstretched and did not move. "Malcolm," said his mother, "if you

don't shut the door at once I shall have to punish you." Malcolm burst into tears and flung himself on his mother's knees, "Muv-

ver," he cried, "I was bein' a wooden sign, an' wooden signs can't shut doors!"-Woman's Home Companion.

Memory Studies.

A small boy went into a South Boston drug store, wrinkled his face, rubbed his head and rubbed his left foot up and down his right leg in an effort to remember something that had escaped him.

"Say," he began, "will you tell me the name of the place where we Americans have so many soldiers?" "Fort Sheridan?

"Oh, no. It's farther away than that."

"The Philippines?" "That ain't just it, but it's some-

where around there." "Perhaps you mean Manila?"

"Manila! That's right! I knew 1 would get it after awhile. I want a bottle of manila extract for flavorin'. They're goln' to have ice cream."-Boston Record.

### Old Time Temperance.

The first temperance society is said to have been founded by Margrave Frederick V. in 1600, and it is instructive to learn that the noble members of that society were bound by a pledge good for two years not to drink more than seven bumpers of wine with any meal nor more than fourteen bumpers a day. They were, however, permitted to quench any surplus of thirst with beer and to drink one glass of whisky on the side. By this ideal of abstention may be gauged the ordinary drinking habits of our forefathers in the good old times when knighthood was in flower.-Morris Hillquit in Socialism. #

### His Walking Papers.

"My sister 'Il be down in a minute," said little Clarence, who was entertaining the young man in the parlor. "I heard her tellin' maw a little while ago that she was goin' to give you your written permission to perambulate tonight. What do you reckon she meant by that?"

"I think I know, Clarence," said the young man, reaching for his hat. "You may tell her, if you please, that I have decided not to wait for it."-Exchange.

Irate Parent - So you think my daughter loves you, sir, and you wish to marry her? Young Lover-That's what I called to see you about. And if you don't mind I thought I'd just isk first if there is any insanity in your family. Irate Parent-No, sir, and there's not going to be any.-London Express.

Parliamentary Procedure. "How about my letter of proposal?" demanded the young congressman.

"It has been advanced to a second reading," answered the haughty Washington belle.-Kansas City Journal.

To draw a caricature of our contemporaries is not difficult. It requires only a small portion of talent and a great want of courtesy.-Disraeli.

## **HUMPHREYS'**

Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics For Every Living Thing on the Farm." Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Dogs, Poultry.

A. A. Por PEVERS, Milk Pever, Lung Fever.

. B. For SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheums C. C. For SORE Throat, Epizootic, Distem

D. D. For WORMS, Bots, Grubs.

E. E. For COUCHS, Colds, Influenza. P. F. For COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea, G.G. Prevents MISCARBIAGE. H. H. For KIDNEY and Bladder disorders

1, 1. For SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions. J. K.For BAD CONDITION, Indigestion. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. 60 cts. each.

500 page Book and Stable Chart to hang up mailed free.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEO, MEDICINE CO. Corp.

FLEE CIRCUS IS THE LATEST.

Little Insects Trained to Do Wonderful Things on the Michigan State Fair Midway.

When Frank Spellman, of Cincin-nati, who has charge of the Michigan State Fair Midway, told Assistant General Manager Slocum that a flea circus was to be a feature of the Midway this year, Mr. Slocum looked Mr. Spellman over and asked if the latter was undergoing mental deterioration.
"It's a fact," declared Spellman,

"and I will show you." And, sure enough, Spellman made good and has proven to every official of the Michigan State Fair that a flea can be trained and will perform at the coming state exposition. These fleas are not the miserable creatures that cause troublesome lumps while one is enjoying the evening air in the north They are known as the German flea, and grow to be quite large. They

are intelligent and very apt pupils in

the hands of a skillful trainer. Prof. John Ruhl, who is master of the flea circus in Mr. Spellman's Midway, has something like 500 performers, and their diversified acts are simply marvelous, Acrobats, gymnasts, dancers, tight-rope performers, dramatic actors, soldiers, artisans, builders, etc., are members of Prof. Ruhl's aggregation. One of the most pleasing features is the grand ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Astorbilt Flea, to which are invited one hundred of the upper crust in the flea real society. The costumes worn are of extreme elegance, and the dances beautifully executed, whether a square dance of the olden times or the modern waltz or two-step. The gentlemen fleas are gallant, while the ladies are graceful, coquettish, and not a few are veritable flirts. The acrobats and jugglers are expert in their work, holding the spectators spellbound in amaze ment as the little performers promptly respond to their master's word of com-

Prof. Ruhl has two fleas that were trained many years ago by his greatgrandfather about the time when Napoleon crossed the Alps. Five other fleas were trained by his grandfather in the days when King William was only a schoolboy, and with some of his companions visited the exhibition of trained fleas presented in those days by Prof. Carl Ruhl, the elder.

### SCULPTOR TO WORK BUTTER.

Carlo Romanelli Will Carve Out a Farmhouse With Yards, Cattle and Barns for Peter Smith & Sons, Detroit; Will Be Seen at State Fair.

The famous sculptor, Carlo Romanelli, has been secured to do more of his famous "butter sculpture" at the Michigan State fair, which opens at I Detroit on September 2 and continues until September 10. Peter Smith & Sons, the Detroit grocers, have signed a contract whereby they will spend \$1,000 for the reproduction by Mr. Romanelli of a miniature farmhouse with yards, barns and cat-

Peter Smith & Sons have also contracted with a well known butter manufacturer for 1,000 pounds of that product. Specifications call for the best butter that can be made. No salt will be used and after the design is completed it will be placed in refrigeration until the opening day of the fair.

Mr. Romanelli Starts for Europe in a short time and it is necessary for him to begin the work as soon as the butter is made. It will take some time and is said to be a difficult piece of work. The butter has to be kept at a certain temperature and a change is liable to ruin everything the sculptor produces.

After the fair is over this 1,000 pounds of butter will be sold for grease. Peter Smith & Sons are also arranging for other beautiful catures in their fair exhibit.

### Probate Order

State of Michigan, County of Shiawassee, ss., At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Shiawassee, heid at the Probate Office in the City of Coruna on the 26th day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Prevent Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate. In the matter, of the extra of Carefus G. Green.

Present Matthew Bush, Juoge of Planting In the matter of the estate of Cassius G, Grow lecensed,
Alma O'Neal (formerly Alma Grow) as administratrix having rendered to this Court her fir al account, It is Ordered, That the 27th day of September

It is Ordered, That the 27th day of September by Att, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for examining and allowing said account.

And it is further Ordered, That a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in The Owenso Times a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Shlawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH,

Judge of Probate

He Florence Lindsey.

By FLORENCE LINDSEY. Probate Regiter.

Notice of Letting of Drain Contract.

Notice is Hereby Giver, That I, John Bout-well County Diain Commissioner of the County of Shiawassee, and State of Michigan, will, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1909, at the residence, Wellington Clark in the Township of Shiawassee, in said County of Shiawassee, at ten o'clock in the forencon of that day, pro-ceed to receive bids for the construction of a certain Drain known and designated as "Josenhans Drain," located and established in the Townshipof Shiawassee in said County of

Shiawassee and described as follows, to-wit:

Shlawassee and described as follows, to-wit:
Commencing in the Maple River Drain at a point 30-51 chains east and 19-45 chains north of the center of Sec. 6 T 6 N R 3 E county of Shiawassee and State of Michigan.

From thence s 1 degree e on the line between the following described lands, the w 125 a of se 4 and 5 pt of ne fri 4 of sec 6 except that pt w of highway (Harrison and Lottie Baldwin owners) and the e 1/2 of se 1/4 and e pt of s pt of ne fri 1/4 of sec 6 except School House Site (Sarah L. B. Lilley owner) 39.77 chains to a point 19.85 chains north of the south line of said section.

Length of drain on said line is 39,77 chains Thence s 32½ degrees w on the w 125 a of se ¼ and s pi of ne fri ¾ of sec 6 except that pt w of h gh way, (Harrison and Lottie Baldwin owners) 5.31 chains thence s 19½ degrees w 5.42 chains, thence s 17½ degrees e 11.05 chains thence s 3½ degrees e 11.05 chains thence s 3½ degrees w 43 links to the south line of said section at a point 1.74 chains west of the southeast corner of said description.

Length of drain on said land is 22.21 chains. Thence s 3½ degrees w on the e ½ of w ¾ of ne ¾ of sec 7. (Victor E. Josenhans owner) 5 43 chains thence s 11½ degrees w 1.12 chains, thence s 55¼ degrees w 3 52 chains, thence s 4½ degrees w 9 of chains, thence s 28½ degrees w 2.59 chains, thence s 3 degrees e 9.89 chains to terminus, terminating at a point 5 73 chains west and 10.48 chains north of the se corner of w ½ of ne ½ of sec 7.

Length of drain on said land is 31.66 chains, Entire length of drain is 1 mile and 13.64

SPECIFICATIONS, Center stakes are set every 8 rods except where said line is traversed by an old drain also at every angle. Station stakes and grade hubs are set every 8 rods on the right bank going up stream, Sta. 31 was duplicated the second one being numbered 31%.

The average depth of said drain shall be 3.78 feet. The slope of the banks shall be 1 foot each to each foot rise.

The width of the bottom shall be as follows,

From Sta. 6 or outlet to Sta. 38 a distance of 78.00 chains 6 feet and from Sta. 38 to terminus a distance of 15.64 chains 5 feet.

The width of the top shall be 18.64 feet or less to be determined by the depth, width of bottom and slope of banks at each grade hub.

The dimensions of said drain shall be in ac-cordance with the profile and grade table here-with returned and made a part of the survey The right of way shall include a strip of land to feet wide 40 feet on each side of the above described route which is the center time of said drain.

Surveyed and leveled May 24 and 31, 1909 by

JOHN BOUTWELL, County Drain Commissioner of Shiawassee County, Michigan.

ELMER F. JOSLIN,

Surveyor.

Said job will be let by sections. The section at the outlet of the said Drain will be let first, and the remaining sections in their order up stream, in accordance with the diagram now on file with the other papers pertaining to said Drain. In the office of the County Drain Commissioner of the said County of Shiawassee, to which reference may be had by all parties interested, and bids will be made and received accordingly. Contracts will be made with the lowest responsible bidder giving adequate security for the performance of the work, in a sum then and there to be fixed by me, reserving to myself the right to reject any and all bids. The date for the completion of such contract, and the terms of payment therefor, shall and will be announced at the time and place of letting.

Notice is Further Hereby Given, That at the Notice is Further Hereby Given. That at the time and place of said letting, or at such other time and place thereafter to which I. the county Drain Commissioner aforesaid, may adjourn the same, the assessments for benefits and the lands comprised within the "Josenhaus Drain Special Assessment District." and the apportionments thereof will be announced by me and will be subject to review for one day, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon.

The following is a description of the several

The following is a description of the several tracts or parcels of land constituting the Spec-al Assessment District of said Drain, viz:

The Township of Shiawassee at large:
Section No. 6-A pe of land com at a point
76% rds w of se cor of see 6 thence running n
240 rds w 44% rds s 240 rds e 44% rds to beg exo
n 10a; A pe of land com at se cor of see 6 running n 69 15-100 chs w 38 86-100 chs s 60 15-100
chs e 38 85-100 chs to beg exo ne 15 a; A pe of
land com at a point 128% rds w of se cor of see
6 thence running w 38% rds n 230 rds e 38%
rds s 240 rds to beg exo n 25a; A pe of land
com at se cor of sw fri ¼ of see 6 thence running n 216 rds e 44% rds s 216 rds w 44% rds to
beg exc n 20 a nnd sw 5a; A pe of land beginning n 216 rds e 44% rds s 216 rds w 44% rds to
beg exc n 20 a nnd sw 5a; A pe of land beginning n 216 rds of s 25 fr. 22 rds s 216 rods e 29 17-29
rds to beg the center 15 a of this description;
Section No. 5-N ¾ of w % of w ¾ of sw ¼.
Section No. 7-E ¼ of ne ¼ of nw fri ¼; w ¼.

Section No. 7—E 46 of ne 46 of nw 16 of aw 46 of ne 44; se 16 of nw 16; n 16 of ne 46; se 16 o

Section No. 8—N ½ of n ¾ of sw ¼ less ¾ a, s pt of w ½ of ne ¼; s pt of sw ¾ of se ¾ of nw ¼; s pt of sw ½ of se ¾ of nw ¼; n pt of w ¾ of sw ¼ also ½ a off e end of n ½ of n ¼ of sw ¼; n to f sw ¼; s ½ of sw ¼; st of sw ¼; w ½ of w ½ of se ¼; sw 75 a of e ¾ of se ¼.

Section No. 9-Sw 8 a of s 22 % a of w 16 of sw

Section No. 16—W % of s pt of w % of sw %;
w % of w % of nw %; n pt of w % of sw %.
Section No. 17—Ne %; e % of e % of ne %; w
% of e % of nw %; w % of nw %; ne % of se %; n
% of se % of se %; n pt of s % of se % of se %;
e % of w % of se %; sw %; w % of w % of se %;
s pt of s % of se % of ne %.
Section No. 18—Section N

s pt of s % of se % of se %; n % of se %; n % of se %; n % of se h; n % of se so h; n % o

Section No. 19-N % of w % of nw fri ¼; e pt of nw fri ¼; w % of n % of ne ¼; \* ½ of ne k exc se 10 n; e ½ of ne % of ne ¾.

Section No. 20-N pt of w % of ne ¼; n % of w % of ne ½; n % of e % of w % of ne ½; n % of w % of w % of ne ½; n % of e % of w % of ne ½; n % of se % of the ½; n % of se % of ne %; n %

Section No. 21-N 3,30 a of w % of w % of nw All in the Township of Shiawasace T 6 N R 8

The Township of Bennington at large

Section No 12-Se pt of 50 agres off a side of 814.

Section No. 13—E 14 of n 14 of ne 14; e 14 of n 15 of of s 14 of ne 14; s 15 of sw 14 of ne 14; se pro-of e 15 of se 14; e 14 of w 14 of se 14; s 14 of se 14 of ne 14. Section No. 24-E 14 of ne 14; e 00 a of w 14 of

All in the Township of Bennington ToN R 2

All in the Township of Bennington Tenk 2 E.

Now, Therefore, All unknown and non-rest deat persons, owners and persons interested in the above described lands, and you Chas E Godfrey, supervisor, and Edward Shelden highway commissioner of the Township of Shlawassee: and you Wellington Clark, Sarah Lilley, Ira Snyder, Joe Geer, H. C. Bowden, Root Mitchell Est, GJosenhans Est, Wm Flynn, EJ Cook, Mrs. J. Pugsley, P. B. Reynolds, E. D. Youngs, D. Trocksall, Fred Jones, John Cunningham, Horace Ellis, J. C. Reynolds, Joshah Pugsley, Daniel Bagin, Frank Greenman, James Hill, James Little, Alfred Patchett, Dennis Sullivan, Mrs. Frank Gladden, Lucy Jackson, F. E. Sheldon, Alfred Jackson, C. W. Snyder, Caroline Whitacre, Lucy Case, S. Carr, Rudolph Colby, Frank Ketchum, Arthur Cromic, Cortes Burbank, H. Olcott, Cook and Payne Est, Jeff Desiness, Wm Gladden, W. E. Hartshorn, Fred Therman, J. H. Hartwell Est, Samuel Horn, Mrs. S. J. Cross, W. H. Phelps, H. N. Whelan, R. C. Hamilton, And your J. Hicks, supervisor and Linus W. Leffingwell highway commissioner of the Township of Fennington, and you C. H. Payne Est, G. B. Hartwell, G. M. Hartwell, Frederick Therman, Est, and F. Geeenman are hereby notified that at the time and place aforesaid, or at such other time and place thereafter to which said hearing may be adjourned, I shall proceed to receive hids for the construction of said "Josenhans Irain" in the manner hereinbefore stated; and, also, that at such time of letting from 9 o'clock in the forencountil 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the assessment for benefits and the lands comprised within the Josenhans Drain Special Assessment Districts will be subject to review. And you and each of you, owners and persons interested in the aforesaid lands are hereby cited to appear at the time and place of such letting, as aforesaid and be heard with respect to such special assessment and your interests thereto, if you so desire.

JOHN BOUTWELL. Now, Therefore, All unknown and non-rest

JOHN BOUTWELL. County Drain Commissioner of Shiawasse

Dated Corunns, Mich., August 26, 1909.